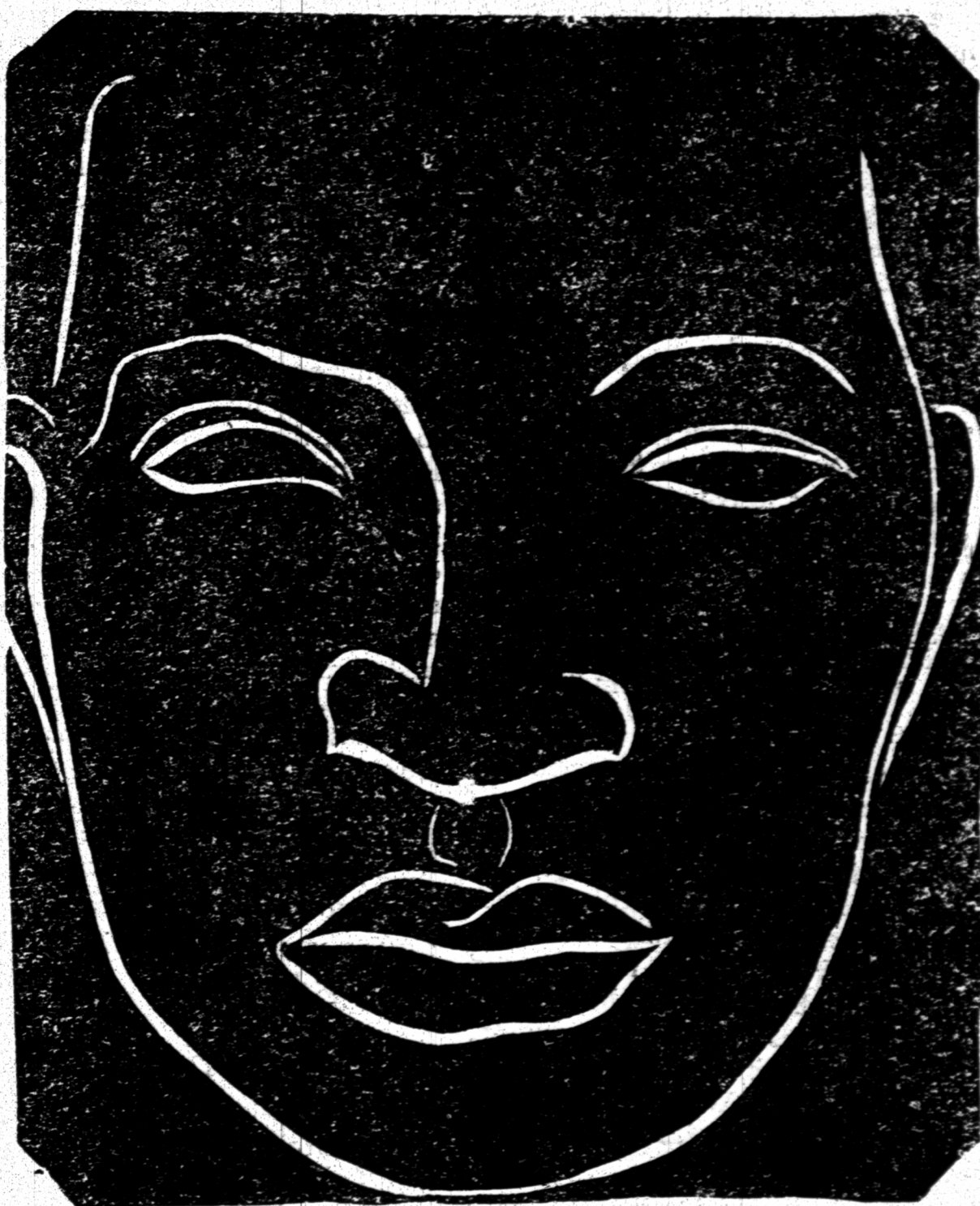


CARMEL-BY-TH-SEA
CALIFORNIA
VOLUME II
NUMBER 50

FIVE CENTS

by LINCOLN STEFFENS

Saltmas, our county seat, is the Rodeo City. The gang over there probably think that we Carmelites are a bunch of highbrows but there is a gang of us highbrows over here that would like to see those cattle-men over there have the guts to refuse to be or to seek any goats to throw to the mob. Let 'em howl. Punish nobody. Tell the visitors to go home and clean their own houses and then, when they are gone with their hypocrisy, let us call in our crooks and listen to their



Linoleum cut by LANE WOOD

stories on the q. t., and see if we can't put our finger on what's wrong and lynch THAT. But all crooks together, you understand, no righteous b present. Pardon the rudeness, but the writer of these few lines believes that we are all crooks and that those of us that know what we are, could save the world if we would stick together and never, never furnish the "good people" any victims to sate their hate on. Anyhow we could change that commission system of enforcing prohibition and take away the incentive to break into houses for a cut of the fines. That's only a starter, but that's the way to deal with Rings.

Around Town . .

Dr. D. T. MacDougal is in New York and has delivered his book on "The Green Leaf" to his publishers Messrs. Appleton's. This is to appear in a series of scientific books written so as to be understood of the layman. He writes: "New York is being just plain, dark, dingy, noisy enjoyable and wearing as usual." He is expected home next week.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Bardarson entertained Mrs. Beatrice Ensor to dinner at their house just before her lecture to the P. T. A. Also at the dinner were Mr. and Mrs. Ernest Calley, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Dickinson and Mrs. Millis. Mr. and Mrs. Steffens came in after. So when Mrs. Ensor referred to "types of people" in her lecture and described the different ones she had just been dining with, we had a new angle on some Peninsula residents.

* * *

Tilly Polak held a large tea in honor of Mrs. and Dr. Becking on Sunday afternoon. About forty-five people were present not counting gate crashers.

* * *

Peggy Pond Church, young poetess is visiting her old school friend Mrs. Kuster. Miss Church comes from Santa Fe.

* * *

On Saturday night Dr. Gates entertained at dinner in honor of Dr. and Mrs. R. A. Reynolds. Mrs. Kincaid of Palo Alto, Fritz and Lisl Wurzmann, Tilly Polak, Mr. and Mrs. Lincoln Steffens were dinner guests. Among those who came in after to listen to Dr. Reynolds' talk and see his films were Messrs. and Mesdames Blackman, Dickinson, Mestres, Anikeef, Levinson, Miss Corrigan, Miss Moira Wallace, Mr. Donald Kincaid, Mr. Francis Shaw.

* * *

A most interesting visitor over the week-end was Dr. Ralph A. Reynolds. While engaged in post graduate and research work in endocrinology at the University of Vienna and as President of the American Medical Association in Vienna last year, he was invited to visit and study extensively in Russia under the auspices of the Minister of Health. On Saturday night at Dr. Amelia Gates' house Dr. Reynolds told before a large and very enthusiastic audience about

health conditions and work in Russia, the effects of the new system on doctors and research, and many social activities of the Soviets. He showed films of schools, day nurseries, research institutes, the peasants in the market place, the homeless children, the beggars around the churches, and most amiably he answered questions till long past midnight. There was also a film of a walking tour in the Austrian Tyrol and the Dolomites which Dr. Reynolds undertook with his wife and a friend. Mrs. Reynolds showed some of the enamel work she has been doing and which she learned in the Vienna art schools and under Professor Cizek.

The greatest point Dr. Reynolds made was that medically trained men in Russia, not having to bother about making a living out of private patients, turned to research and more and more excellent research work was being done in Russia today than in any other country of the world. Ninety per cent of the medical students had their fees paid by the Government, in return for which they must serve for three years in any district to which the government sent them. Before the war there was one doctor to twenty thousand peasants in the outlying districts, and now there was one doctor to twelve thousand. After their three years were up the doctor could go anywhere he liked. Dr. Reynolds also told a little about the Soviet attitude to criminals. No murderer is sentenced to more than ten years, child delinquents are sent to vocational schools to which no stigma at all is attached, and in one prison outside Moscow the prisoners walk about freely, have vacations, and are put to useful constructive and even creative work. In this prison one man has escaped in six years.

CHURCH BROTHERHOOD

The Carmel meeting of the Peninsula Men's Brotherhood is to be held on Tuesday evening, January twenty-eighth at the Episcopal Church Parish House. Preparations are being made for one hundred men at the banquet, beginning at seven o'clock.

The speaker of the evening will be Dr. Laurence M. Becking, director of the Marine Laboratory at Pacific Grove. Reservations, limited to fifty for Carmel, may be made through Preston W. Search or James H. Cooke.

THE CARMELITE, January 22, 1930

"EDUCATION IN A CHANGING WORLD"

"There is no such word as 'ought' in learning; there is only one thing that should keep your children in school." Thus Mrs. Beatrice Ensor, president of the New Education Fellowship, editor of "The New Era," and one of England's best known educators, in a charmingly delivered address, full of wisdom and common sense, before the Carmel P.T.A. last week. The address was called "Education in a Changing World" and was, as the chairman, Mrs. Ernest Calley, told her pleased audience, a gift to Carmel.

And the thing that should keep your children in school? Interest. In the old education and the textbooks Mrs. Ensor was brought up on as a teacher "artificial devices were tabulated to hold the attention of the child. That teacher was regarded as best who could have an absolutely silent class-room, the children only speaking when asked a question and then all sixty together. Regimented, herded; all taught the same subjects in the same way, according to a written-out program and a system. And this is still done in many schools today. But the new education, although it has still not kept pace with other immense changes in our world, is relegating this method to the rubbish heap. Today progressive schools are trying to preserve the uniqueness of the individual; they are trying to fit the school to the child rather than vice versa." Of course, this is still only possible in private and experimental schools and in some few progressive public schools; people are slow to change old systems and there are immense obstacles to overcome.

Why, for instance, asked Mrs. Ensor, are high schools still bad everywhere? First, because teachers are "subject-minded"; each thinks his or her subject the chief one, and clamors for more time on the schedule. Each sees their subject separately. And then there is the credit system and "exams." One will have to change all this before high schools will adopt the methods of the nursery school and the experimental school of today: the project method, or any other system whereby the child is led by its own interest and inclination to choose from a wealth of material what it wants to work at, but under the guidance of teachers who know how to weave the "subjects" of history, geography, arithmetic, citizenship into the work.

"Fancy stopping some absurd occupa-

tion because a bell rings and tells you it's time for Latin," said Mrs. Ensor. "Half an hour Latin, three-quarters of an hour history, now twenty minutes music, and so on, switching the child from subject to subject for stated times on stated days and all the children doing the same thing together at the same time in the same way! That is the real crime of the old education, that it never gave the individual a chance to express what he had, to learn to do things in his own way.

"We've thought of education too much in terms of Mind, in gathering factual knowledge; as if there were only one type of individual in the world. We have given music less time, for instance, than mathematics. But is music less important in the world than 'math'? And what about the artistic child who wants to be slow and is vague and sees everything mistily and ideally? Shall he or she be penalized because he or she is not so quick as the mental type or mechanical type of child? "We know a lot about teaching, but very little about learning."

* * *

Mrs. Ensor was a teacher, then inspector of schools, then founded two schools of her own in England; in one of them are the children of Julian and Aldous Huxley and the two girls of Dr. Baynes, who lived in Carmel last year and lectured to the P.T. A. In recent years Mrs. Ensor has travelled in numerous countries studying educational methods, and has met all the well-known educators. She told of the radical experiments being made in Germany, Austria, Poland and Russia, the countries that suffered worst in the war and had upheavals and revolutions after; and how much can be learned from these experiments, both what to do and what not to do. In Hamburg is a school in which no child is ever told to do anything; in Poland, poor as the country is, the children are dressed beautifully; in Vienna the work of Cizek's pupils astounded everyone. England and America are slower; the chief trouble is still the attempt to standardize; gifted children are penalized here because every thing must be kept on a level. American education even in some of the newer schools is perhaps too socialized; but English schools are too unsocial. Children are not taught sufficiently to form their own judgments, develop their own personality along their own lines. "Little men are remembered for what they do; great men for what they are."

A number of questions at the end, which Mrs. Ensor answered fully, were witness

to the interest and stimulation this lecture had aroused. The Sunset School doors were open and no-one walked out or wanted to walk-out.

ELLA WINTER

RALPH CHESSE PUPPETS

Ralph Chesse's presentation of two puppet plays at the opening of the Denny-Watrous Gallery on Dolores street last Sunday night proved to Carmel theatre lovers that there is hope for the Little Theatre yet. Members of the audience the opinion that if puppets could be so entertaining, there was a chance that amateur actors would profit by their example.

More than one hundred fifty people filled the gallery to witness the performance of "The Tinder Box" and "The Man Who Married a Dumb Wife." The first play, somewhat longer than the second, was the pictorial fairy tale of the soldier who rescues the princess with the aid of the old witch. The almost slap-stick antics of the puppets, especially at times when the hero, frightened at the huge dog with the big eyes, would howl in terror, made the audience laugh with the glee of little children. Indeed, it was a pity that there were not more children in the gallery. Chesse's admirable handling of his miniature actors showed an excellent knowledge of "good theatre." The timing of his player's speech, the quickened tempo of the excited dialogue, soon made the spectators forget the mechanical and become absorbed in the action and story of the play.

The second number on the bill, "The Man Who Married a Dumb Wife," one of the best of Anatole France's farces, was much more entertaining as played by puppets than it usually is when amateurs attempt to produce it. The rapid pace of the action is usually too much for human beings to carry. It takes puppets such as Chesse's to rush about fainting and bemoaning the cruel fate which permitted a man's wife to regain her lost speech. The irony of France's play was enhanced by the manner of the judge. For a puppet to possess such judicial characteristics amounts almost to witchcraft. After witnessing the opening of the Denny-Watrous Gallery with such brilliant entertainment, we know why Chesse deserted the stage and went in for puppet-ing.

P. O'C.

Treasures of Europe
brought to
Ocean Avenue

TILLY POLAK, Incr
Carmel



Men's
Wearing
Apparel of Distinction



The Beverly Shop

Dolores between Ocean and
Seventh — On the way to the
Post Office.



Pinafore
Playhouse

Toys & Togs for Tiny Tots

If Carmel is to be —

A Children's Town —

Let the little ones know —

That WE are for them.



Carmel
Cleaning
Works

Telephone
2 4 2

DOLORES NEAR OCEAN
Carmel-by-the-Sea



Again Southern Pacific offers the popular Special Coach Fares to mid-West and Eastern points. They are good Feb. 1 to March 2.

OTHER COACH FARES
From main line points:

DENVER \$30.00
ST. PAUL 50.00
ST. LOUIS 47.50
BOSTON 86.23
NEW YORK CITY 83.06

Similar low fares to many other points

East of Chicago, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Memphis and New Orleans coach tickets are good in sleeping cars.

On the Overland Route the "Pacific Limited" and the "Gold Coast" to Kansas City, St. Louis and Chicago are equipped to accommodate this excursion.

Southern Pacific
E. B. WALLING
Monterey Agent

Carmel Realty Co.
R. C. DeYoe



HOMES FOR RENT
Real Estate
Insurance



Bank of Carmel offers a
Complete Banking Service
Four Per Cent. Interest Paid on Savings

BISHOP PARSONS COMING TO ALL SAINTS'

The Right Rev. Edward Lamb Parsons, D.D., LL.D., will arrive in Carmel on Saturday, January twenty-fifth, to be guest over Sunday of the Rev. Austin Chinn, Vicar of All Saints Episcopal Church. At the eleven o'clock service on Sunday morning he will preach the sermon, the rite of Confirmation will also be administered and the Holy Communion or Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be celebrated.

A cordial invitation is extended by the Vicar to come and hear the Bishop.

The Sunday School meets at nine forty-five. At eight o'clock in the morning there will be a quiet half-hour service for those who like to come at that hour.

In the evening at seven-thirty the Bishop will visit Saint James Church in Monterey where there will be Confirmation and sermon with Evening Prayer.

COMMUNITY CHURCH

A most cordial invitation is extended to all to participate in the Worship Service of the Community Church next Sunday morning at eleven o'clock. The last of a trilogy of sermons on the article of the Credo, "Belief in God," will be a discussion of the theme, "That Mystery need be no stumbling-block to Faith."

THE CARMELITE

Published weekly at Carmel-by-the Sea, California
J. A. COUGHLIN PETER O'CROTTY
Editor and Publisher Managing Editor
Entered as second-class matter February 21, 1928,
at Post Office at Carmel, Cal. under Act of March 3, 1879.

Subscription, \$2 per annum Single copies, 5c



Carmel Taxi
Service
Phone 15 Day or Night

SAN FRANCISCO
HOTEL
WORTH
641 Post Street
SAN FRANCISCO

THE CARMELITE, January 22, 1930 AT THE MOVIES

"The Girl From Havana," seen last Wednesday night at the Theatre of the Golden Bough, proved to be box office entertainment. Like all mystery plays it was crammed with excitement and fortunately the producers did not let the love theme predominate. Lola Lane and Paul Page make an excellent team, it will be remembered that they were together in "Speak-Easy." The sound was poor but lost in the excitement of the play.

We want more college pictures! Providing they are as good as "The Forward Pass" with Douglas Fairbanks junior and Loretta Young, shown last Friday and Saturday at the same theatre. It was so good we wonder why there are so few realistic college pictures. The youngsters like them, schoolboys and girls like them and old people like them.



The Garden . . .

Conducted by ANNE NASH and DOROTHY Q. BASSETT, of the Garden Shop

In Carmel, the easiest and cheapest kind of garden to have is that composed entirely of native plants. This is by far the best for many of us here, especially those who must desert their homes for part of the year, or worse still, leave them to the doubtful care of tenants. But a garden of this kind must be as carefully planned at

any other. Keep the trees and large shrubs on the boundaries and away from the windows. Don't forget when you set out a plant that there's always a chance it may like the place and grow. When choosing the spot for it, think of its size at maturity.

And give some thought to the paths. Make them wide enough in the first place, have them reasonably smooth underfoot and keep them open. No one likes to break trail to get to a front door.

As to material, there is plenty to choose from here. Besides the pines, we have our live oaks, really better suited to the small garden. They grow quickly if given extra water part of the year, and lend themselves beautifully to shaping. Then there are the cypress, toyons, cascaras, Ceanothus, wild currants, the flowering gooseberry and many others, giving great variety in foliage, blossoms and berries. (The Ceanothus, however, is so subject to pests here that it is doubtful whether it should be recommended, especially in the vicinity of cultivated plants.) There are other shrubs, which can be well combined with the native growth, such as the Leptospermum, Azara, Hakea and Berberis. These are quite drought-resistant and help give variety.

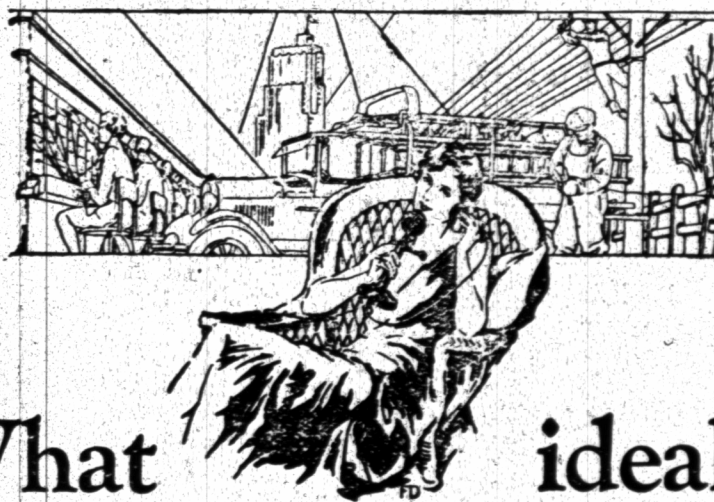
Remember that even indigenous shrubs require SOIL for their roots. Most of them will not thrive in pure sand, pure rock, or pure pine needles. A load of loam is a good investment.

Our space is too limited to say much about the more general type of gardening. Read Mitchell's chapter on "Planning the Small Garden." He knows his subject thoroughly and expresses himself simply. Have some scheme for your whole garden, but only develop as much as you can really do well.

Whatever you do, plan for seclusion. Your garden, to be really enjoyed, should be as private as your house. Glimpses from the street are delightful and hospitable, but the public eye should be felt in moderation.

And try to have a little feeling for a plant before you put it into the ground. A shrub or tree struggling along in a situation or soil unsuited for it is a pitiful object. There is no excuse for ignorance in gardening, for our Public Library has many excellent books on the subject and Carmel is full of true gardeners who are more than willing to share their knowledge.

D. Q. B.



What ideal's behind your telephone?

Your familiar telephone—what's behind it? 67 million miles of wiring, thousands of switchboards and central offices, 20 million other interconnected telephones, a great investment, an army of people—are these all?

More than all these, there's an *ideal*. This ideal is, *that anyone, anywhere, shall be able to talk quickly and at reasonable cost with anyone, anywhere else.*

Seventeen words! Yet they express a tremendous vision of service.

There's no standing still in the Bell System.

THE PACIFIC TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY

Healthful ELECTRIC HEAT for cold days

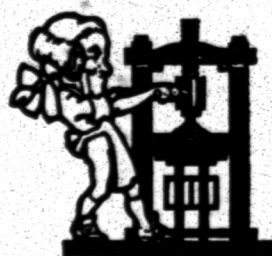
Quick heat for dressing. Quick heat for bathing. Quick heat when you come home cold. That's the portable electric heater. It's fine when you don't want to heat the whole house but need some convenient heat.

Out special low rates make electric heating very economical.

There are two types of portable electric heaters—those that give a beam of heat where you want it and those that heat and circulate the air. Your dealer or the Pacific Gas and Electric Company has both types of electric heaters.

PACIFIC GAS AND ELECTRIC COMPANY

P.G. & E.
Owned - Operated - Managed
by Californians



THE CARMELITE
announces
the removal of its office
to the
Percy Parkes Building
on Dolores Street
where a printing plant
will be installed
within the next few days